# Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING NO. 108 & THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Capy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week payable to the Carrier

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

Internal Revenue.

THE annual report of the Commissioner o Internal Revenue furnishes a striking illustration of the extent to which taxation has been reduced by recent legislation. In 1855 the internal revenue receipts reached the enormous sum of \$310,905,934, and since June of that year Congress has passed fire statutes sweeping away tax-s which, according to the estimates of the department, would have yielded annually \$173,000,000. The full effect of all the reductions was not felt in the fiscal year 1868, when the receipts were \$191,180,564 but the Commissioner estimates that in the fiscal year of 1869, when they will all be to force, the internal revenue will amount to \$147,000,000. This sum, in addition to the import duties, should le sufficient, under an economical administr tion, to meet all necessary expenses; and, notwithstanding the faults and deficiencies of the system, it is fortunate that the wants of the Government can be supplied with so little comparative pressure upon the industrial interests of the country. Those who are still disposed to complain should remember that many temporary burdeus have already been removed, and that the objects of taxation have been greatly reduced. The appeals with which Democratic orators regaled their hearers during the late campaigu, alleging that the people were taxed for every article of clothing, food, furniture, and shelter, were based on fiction rather than on fact, and they had no real foundation in the laws which are now in force. The Republican party, obliged to suidenly provide au enormous revenue, may have committed some mistakes at the outset, but it has certainly shown great promptness in correcting its errors as soon as they became apparent, and it has evinced an earnest desire to impose taxation where it would be least oppressive.

It is to be hoped that as the machinery for the collection of taxes is improved the burdens of the people will be diminished. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a consideration of this subject, and Mr. Rollins recommends various changes which he thinks will insure a more honest and efficient collection of the internal revenue. He dwells at length upon the mischiefs which have arisen from the appointment of dishonest and corrupt subordinate officers, alleging that "a dishonest gauger or assistant assessor, in many localities, may, undetected, do more wrong to the Government than lies within the power of an assistant treasurer or a foreign minister; yet these offices, through the skilfu! management of the applicants and their associates, are often devolved upon men of small ability and less integrity, in the very toils o corrupt distillers." He suggests that one of the best remedies for this evil is to be found in the application of the price ples of the proposed Civil Service bill, and the appointment of competent and hou-st persons during good behavior. He is evidently fally convinced that the real execution of the laws must rest, after all, with the minor officers; and he announces this opinion in the declaration that "the corruption of stor-keepers, gaugers, aud assistant assessors, even when assessors and collectors are above suspicion, will always open sources of ruin to honest tax-payers and loss to the Treasury, which neither the wisest legislation nor the most stringent regalations of the department can close." The Commissioner also recommends the transformation of the Internal Revenue Bureau into an independent department, or, rather, he suggests that a new department should be created, which should supervise the collection of all the national revenues except those derived from lands. The Treasury Department proper would be relieved of all immediate control of the collection of customs, as well as of internal revenue, by this measure.

Among the minor recommendations, one o local interest is the proposition to consolidate the collection districts of the large cities, Pailadelphia included, provided authority is granted for the employment of a grade of officers between the assessor and present assistant assessors.

Congress and the Message.

THE President has sent to Congress one of those insolent messages for which he is noted. It not only reflects upon, but openly accuses Cengress of exercising illegal power. It denounces the Reconstruction laws as unconstitutional, and urges their repeal. It contains paragraphs which, beyond all doubt, favor repudiation, and are capable of doing the national credit infinite injury. In so many words he announces this a rocious doctrine:-

"It would seem but just and equitable that the six preent interest now paid by the Gov-ernment should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent, in go d would at present raises be equal to nine per cent, in currency, and equivalent to the payment of he debt one and a halftimes in a fraction less than seventeen years. Thus, in connection with all the other advantagederived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal com-pensation for the vse of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied."

Not only is it a great outrage in the sentiments it contains, but it is also silly. The proposition to have Senators elected by the people would alter at one blow, and without any good cause, the whole system of representa-

cause for shame and regret. In view of the peculiarly disgraceful character of this doon ment, what was the duty of Congress? Wait to act as it did? As soon as that portion which was superlatively out of place waread, it was moved that it be laid ou the table. In the House the motion was carried. In the Senate that body adjourned in the midst of the reading, while a motion was pending to dispense with the reading. We cannot, even granting all possible objections against the message, see how such an action can be considered exactly right. Mr. Johnson, as President of the United States, is required by the Constitution to transmit to Congress his views on the condition of the nation. He is not to state simply facts, as was said in the House yesterday. He is to give his sentiments and advise Congress what he thinks is proper. Now the fact that he is to give his sentiments implies that he is to have sentiments of his own. Nor we can govern them. If they are treasonably wrong, then he is accountable for them at the High Court of Impeachment. If they are not, any difference between them and those entertained by a majority of either house is no cause for refusing to hear them read. So far as its insolence was concerned, the houses could, and very properly should, pass such resolutions after hearing it as would vindicate their honor. But in having refused to hear it is setting a dangerous precedent for the future. "Two wrongs," etc; all know the proverb Because Mr. Johnson forgot himself, and acted in a manner which no gentleman or statesman would act, is no reason why Congress should take undue notice of his conduct. It was only natural that on hearing such sentiments indignation should burst forth; but we call the attention of the members to the question whether it is not giving too much importance to the last abuse of a captured, convicted, and sentenced criminal?

Executive Department which is such good |

A house of Correction-How to get a

Site. THE Grand Jury, in their presentment on Saturday, referred to the evils arising out of the crowded condition of the County Prison, and expressed a hope that a House of Correction will soon be provided for the lazy vagrants who spend their summers in the Prison and their winters in the Almshouse Judge Peirce also remarked that he was "more and more impressed with the great wrong of sup. porting able-bodied paupers in our public institutions." The recommendation of many previous Grand Juries is thus forcibly repeated and endorsed. Councils have so fully recognized the wisdom of these appea's, that the only alleged cause for delay in complying with them is the difficulty in obtaining a proper site for the proposed new building. A committee has already examined several locations, but they have not yet arrived at a definite conclusion. No practical business men would long be puzzled by problem. What is needed is a tract of land of a few handred acres, in a healthy location, at almost any point within the limits of the consolidated city, provided it is not too expensive and not too near existing buildings, nor in a quarter likely to be speedily reached by the advancing march of improvement. If Councils are really prepared to. make such a purchase, and publicly invite proposals, free to all, making their acceptance contingent only upon economical considerations and suitability of location, we have an abiding faith that dozens of practicable propo sitions would speedily be submitted. Tais business has, unfortunately, been managed hereto'ore on the fatal principle of putting the cart before the horse, i.e., Councils resolve and re-resolve that they will erect a House of Correction provided they can find a suitable location, and the whole question is immediately narrowed down into a series of struggles to force upon the city through favoritism ineligible or expensive grounds, or to get up popu lar clamors against the erection of the proposed institution in this or that section. If Conneils finally resolve to build a House of Correction, promptly, at the best and cheapest place offered in response to an advertisement soliciting proposals in good faith, we see no reason to doubt the speedy proffer of an appropriate site from the many thousands of acres of land embraced within the municipal boundaries. There has been quite enough circumlocution about the House of Correction, and it is high time that sincere and earnest efforts were made to ensure its completion. It would be nearly as ridiculous for the United States Gov. ernment to say that it would erect a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers after it found a suitable site, to spend years of investigation through committees, of this and that piece o land, located at points between Maine and California, and to excuse its delay in providing the necessary building on the ground that a proper location could not be secured, as it is for Philadelphia to persevere in the prograstinating policy which has hitherto prevailed.

The Dramatic In and Out of Place. WHEN, at the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Sheridan fell back exhausted into the arms of Burke, the dramatic effect intended was allowable, and successfully secured. Nor did Patrick Henry, by always draping himself as if enveloped in a toga, and selecting a pillar as the background, transgress the bounds of propriety. Both of these gentlemen were aidressing a deliberative body on questions of great national moment, and in order to heighten the effect of their remarks it was no in proper for them to use such dramatic effect as they could produce. But while the dramatic, to this extent, can be tolerated off the stage, yet when it is dragged into a criminal court for the purpose of influencing the minds of a jury, it not only becomes disgraceful, but also ridiculous. To a quiet tion. In truth, there has never yet been a and unprejudiced observer, all such scenes as message transmitted to the Legislative by the that which took place in our Court of Quarter

Sessions on Saturday night are transparent attempts to unduly influence the minds of those who ought to try a case on its merits, and not by their sympa hies. Such a class of effects is well described in the famous trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick -a repository often quoted from, but not yet exhausted. The original from which the Reton by play was taken we lay before our readers:-

"." me lately afterwards Mrs. Bardell, sup-pered by Mrs. Clupplus, was I d in and placed, in a crooting state, at the other end of the seat on which Mr. Pickwick sat. An extra-sized on which Mr. Pickwick sat. An extra-sized contrible was then banded in tw Mr. Dadson, and appropriate a most sympactic grand metanched, the for he occasion. Mrs. Studers then nopeled, bedfing in Master Buriett. At hight ober child Mrs. Buriette is addenty recall (ting bersen at a kissaries; sudenty recall (ting bersen at a kissaries) to be studenty recall (ting bersen at a kissaries) that is relaxing in a status of hysterical inductive, the good lade requested to be interest where was, in reply to total, Mrs. Ciqualus and Mrs. San ters unned their heads away indwept while M sars. Do us in and Foggentiest duch plus iff to comprise necessit. San away and wept white M says. Do non and Forg entired d he plain iff to compose nersell. Surjustal Boz uz tubbed one eyes very hard with a large world anothered 1. I, and gave an appearing took lowerds the jary, waite me judge was tried to cough down that amotion.

"Very good notice that, indeed, whitecored Perker to Mr. Pick wick. "Capital te lower those bedson to to Forge even the set of the effect my

Dedson at a Pork; excilent t eas of effect, my conver, excellent. "As Petker spoke, Mes, Bardell began to recover by clowed over a, thite Mrs Chappins, after a careful survey of Master Badell's butous and the butouroles to which they severally belonged placed but on the florest the court in Pentulkis mother, a commanting position to which the coult not but to awaken the full commissisti n an i sympathy of both judge

After this all such eff-ctive shricks as those uttered in the Court of Quarter Sessions are modelled, and if the plan had not already become ridiculously stale, we suppose that every petty larceny case would in like manrer have its fainting and by sterical women. We would not doubt for a moment the sincerity of the affection of afflicted female relatives. It may be thought a weakness that the wife of a man like Eston, a murderer, a brawler, a man who was in the habit of frequenting taverns at 1 c'clock in the morning, should waste such lavish affection on such a busbani. But we do not pretend to fathom the mysteries of the buman heart, and it may be that Mrs. Eston with all sincerity screamed in alto that her husband was innocent, and did so from conviction. But the fault does not so much rest with her. It is with the conneel in the case. It was their business to know that a court of justice was no place for a woman under such circumstances. It was their duty to have kept such a display out of the court-room, and by consenting to, if not directing, such a performance, they strangely forgot their duty to that grave tribunal. It is quite time that all such rubbish as these dramatic scenes should be done away with. There are certain lawyers who do not hesitate to encourage it as a means of success It is beneath the dignity of the Bar; it savers of and pertains only to the pettifogger. We hope that in the future, if the counsel bave not sufficient ideas of propriety to prevent such a scene, the court will not allow the presence of any one who is likely to be an actor in it. The duty of the court is to administer justice without fear or favor. and to attempt to influence a verdict or a judgment by any such exhibition is but a wrong on the public and an insult to the tribunal before which the criminal is arraigned.

THE ENGLISH BOOK TRADE - Official returns num that in 1867, 49 814 cwt, of bloks were exported from Ecgland, the value of which was £610,538. The value of those exported to tue United States was £160 311; to British North America, £52 673; to the West Indies and British Guiana, £11.861; to Australia, £113 816; to British India, £43 639; to Egypt, £65,127; to South Africa £ 0 865; to France £13, 25; to Hamburg, £13,160; to Holland, £10,710; to Italy, £21,879 Tue imports of books to England from a road during the same period amounted to 10,272 cwt., and the value to £122.717.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. [For adastional Special Notices we the Inside Pages.]

PIANOS-PIANOS-PIANOS.-GREAT AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF P ICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 168, 10 JANU-We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Reservoid Planos as

003 Ti2"— 80 I Chais \$40, for \$250. No. 2 Class \$425, for \$275. 3 Class, \$40, for \$30. No. 4 - 185., \$475. for \$25. 5 Class, \$500, for \$375. No. 8 Class, \$500, for \$4.0. 7 Class, \$750 for \$425. No. 8 Class, \$500, for \$4.0. 8 Class, \$750 for \$500. No. 10 Class, \$700 for \$55. 10 Class, \$750 for \$500. Concert Gra.d, \$1200, \$575.

No. 9 Class, \$750 for \$30. No is Class, \$700 for \$3.00 square Grand, \$500. for \$600. Concert Grand, \$1200 for \$575.

We iffer the above ar at inducements to those wishing to pulchase at barpains before the Holidays We have the largess assuriment of instruments on not at these ever been offered in this city and are determined to class out one present large stock at "Biomojactures" first cost prices." Every instrument is werranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the operation of the statement and highly in-priced Piones.

Cell and exact return at our new and beautiful war rooms. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

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11.15 to bailed.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY DE-cember 12th, at HORFICULTURAL HALL EROAD Street, below Lucus,

A GRAND METHODIST FAIR, in aid of the HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM of the M. E. Church, continuing two weeks.
A grand display of useful and fancy articles,
giving a good opportunity to choose from the almost endiess variety on exhibition of things

HOLIDAY GIFTS, and to sid a good work.

Come, and oring all your friends with you.

A splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music, Capital Refreshments.

12 10 3t

Will deliver his new Lecture, "CIRCUMS FANCES," ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, December 14. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents, No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Gould's. No 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on Monday evening. 12 10 4t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES A meeting of the Club will be held at the National Union Club House No 1105 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 11, at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL President, WILLIAM L. FOX Mecretary.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Absol. A DONG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
Bible Study THIS EVANING AS 8 of cick to be
and dected by CHARLES E LEX E-q Subject—
"Child's Miracies in aising from a clean Learns
Jarus' doughter and the son of the Wildow of Nata"
Lidon Frayer Meeting every Salurday evening
Young Men especially laylled.

15

DEAFNESS .- EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT Describe and skill have invented to assist the hearing it every degree of deathess; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. Madeira's, No. it S TENTH Street, below Channut.

## MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved onstiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rhenmatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costivenes is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headsche quickly yields to its ourstive powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be sately taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headacte, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the pervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Klixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pate or un-

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this di-tressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole Signative apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruelty conntenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate: -

CHESTER, Delaware county,
Dear Sirs—I have had sirk teadactics at times
or many years. When afflicted with it I was for many years. When afflicted with it I was to fit to attend to my household affors. Your bijxir partially cured me the first time I (ried it. The second time it cured me atmost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATIEDA HAYS. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO., PROPE ETORS. 11 25 thetatt

Some People Can Get Along with Less

Clothes than Others:

But the n an whore Overcoat was stoled night before last by an apprincipled entry this f sais that he has p uch less than is comfortable to get along with and that he is got g to ROCK HILL & WILSON'S for a new Overcoat, to take the place of the one the thirt

There is no place in town where gentlemen who perd Overc attacen be sa handsomely accoming lated BORT LOCKETLL & WIL O. S.

MAGNIFICENT CHISCHILLAS, BEAVER CLOP 18: ENDURING EUBSTANTIAL

ELEGANT

BAVER CEOFIS;
BUSINE-SAVES
UNN'-D-WIF-OUT-EM-;
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And in fact, all sorts of Garments for Man or Boy. or give comfort and joy; or every name, or cover the dissection frame, short and nose, for the season of most an joy; thou and warm, or the most arrives

C. me and see how cheap the things are at

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AARON E. BURR. BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868. This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who at-

tended me to be in the last stages of Palmo-

nary Consumption, and that my end was near at

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine f'ree f'ar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost mmediately relieved. I persevered, took tourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my mirsculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health. and would say in all sincerity that, nuder God I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordiai!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value

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AARON B. BURR.

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AMUSEMENTS.

For additional Amusement see Third Page. ZENNEDY WILL, PREVIOUS TO HIS of the state of Call of his and rane auspice.

The feetush Bor elles, give two en eria among ompilsing generation the "coll shopels in which the Scritish Societies, give two enertainments comprising generation the Scott shipses in which he will strig Humbrous Pathele and War Songs at CONFRT Hall, on FRIDAY, the 1th and MONLAY, bith Advisable—50 cents; reserved a s. 7.7 c. pts. Tokets for sale at Transfers Mulci Signs, or a the door on the evening, PROCESES FOR CHABITABLE PURPOSES. DRY GUODS.

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2 Cases Richardson's Linens.

1 Case Pillow Linens.

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Table Cloths, Superb Double Damask, we to eight yards long.

8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.

1 Case New Table Coverings.

100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.

250 Emb'd Table and Plane Covers.

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MOQUET TABLE COVERS. Just received, an invoice of these RICH GOODS, in Cripson, Green, Maroon, Bius, Bamack, and Oniniz

> AL O. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers, AND VERY ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS. IN NEW DESIGNS.

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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARPS sitered and re paired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp DRY GOODS.

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BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILDS FANCY BILK 4, FASHIONABLE DEESS GOODS. LOW PRICE DELAINES,

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SILK CHAIN POPLIN. DOUBLE WIDTH, REDUCED FROM \$ 70 to \$1-1256. CURAEN STODDART & BRO. NOS. 450, 472, and 451 N. SE OND Street. SILK-FACED EPINGLINE.

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FINE BELLFLOWER APPLES, by the Barrel SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

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THE BIST AND ONLY RELIABLE! ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.

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HREEH FRUITS & PRESERVES. Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Ra'slos; Cur. rant. Caron, Occupe s, Prunes, Figs, etc. Eve y de-

scription of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, 11 72rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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I he best and most suitable Present for a triend or the needy is a barrel of our "J & WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or nail barrel STER-LING'S"MOUNTAIN" BUCK WHEAT MEAL, warrunted superior to any in the market. Constantly on hand the b at assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEALS

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